MORNING. EDITION----WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851.

#### DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, OFFICE, CORNER OF BEATER AND HANOVER STREET

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1851. COLONIZATION MOVEMENT. Mr. Douglass presented a petition from the corpowate authorities of Washington, in favor of the colonication of tree negroes, by a line of steamers to Africa.

Numerous petitions and reports were presented. THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Twenty-five hundred copies of the report on the deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWAND offered a resolution directing enquiry into the propriety of reducing the standard weight o ollver coin. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL Was then taken up, and Messrs, Ewing and Tunner

Was then taken up, and Messes, Ewing and Turner had an explanation concerning some Indian payments, while the farmer was Secretary of the Interior The bill passed.

OF THE INSAME.

The Bernste took up the bill granting to the several States ten millions of acres of the public lands, to be apportioned by the President in a compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States, according to the census of 1850 (provided that the area of no State shall be computed at more than fifty thousand square miles), for the benefit of the indigent insane. The bill, after making grants declares said land shall be surveyed and apportioned in sections and subdivisions; and, where sufficient land be in a State, said State shall so select; and any State having no public land, such State shall select her chare in territories when the apportionment is completed. Patents for the land to be issued to the several States. The States to bear, respectively, all expenses of sale and management of land, and said expenses of sale and management of land, and said expenses not to be taken from proceeds of sales. The chill further provides that the proceeds from the sales of these lands shall be held by the States respectively, and be invested in stocks, as a permanent fund, the capital of which is forever to remain untouched, and the interest shall be inviolably appropriated to the comfortable maintenance and support of curable and incurable insans, who are to be placed in organized State institutions. No portion of the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a site, or the erection of a building, or its repair.

Mr. Gwin, by way of obtaining a test vote on the bill, moved to lay it on the table. Lost by yeas 17; mays, 32.

Mr. Clay desired that the bill be postponed, togleve time for examination.

mays, 32. Mr. CLay desired that the bill be postponed, tolgive

t'me for examination.

Mr. Pearon said a postponement would be fatal to Mr. WALKER opposed the bill, as highly injurious to

Mr. WALKER opposed the bill, as nighty laborated mew States.
Mr. Pearscu replied, and defended the bill.
Mr. Walker repeated his opposition.
Mr. Dawson supported the bill.
Mr. Jayr. Davis denied the constitutional power of Congress to make the grant.
Mr. Bonland replied, and supported the bill.
The bill was reported to the Senate; and the amendment made at the last sension, that the lands granted chould be sold within three years, was not concurred in

Mr. Borland moved to provide, that selections of land should not be in bodies larger than one section. This was debated, and lost The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—ayes, 30;

The vote rejecting the bill for relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

Mouse of Representatives.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELGERAPH. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1851. THE CAPITOL.

a bill to repeal so much of the act of last year as appro-priates one hundred thousand dollars for the extenon of the Capitol. Objection was made.] THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Serakes announced the pending business to be on seconding the demand for the previous question, on the substitute for the bill to establish a Board of Accounts, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, yesterday.

The demand for the previous question was seconded. and the substitute was read, in substance, as follows:-It allows citizens, who feel aggrieved by the decision At allows citizens, who feel aggrieved by the decisions of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, upon any pecuniary claim or demand, to sue the United States by bill in equity. The right of appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The amount of judgment, when against the United States, not exceeding five hundred collars, to be paid out of the treasury—over that amount, to be submitted to Congress. This act to be in force four years.

The House refused to agree to the substitute, yeas 65; nays 106.

The question now recurred on agreeing to the bill, as originally sent from the Senate, providing for a board of three commissioners whose duty it shall be to hear and determine all cases penuing in any department, which may have attent out of any law or positive regulation which may be referred to such department, and all cases which may be referred by Congress to the determination or said board, and their decision upon all such cases shall be final and conclusive. An attorney for the United States to represent the government before the board, who are required to report bills to Congress for their action on all cases favorably decided on.

Mr. VAN DYNER, of N. J., (whig) moved to lay the bill, on the table, which was disagreed to. Yeas 95, mays 99.

mays 99.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative. Yeas 99, mays 107.

A motion was made to re-consider the vote.

Bome one moved to lay the motion to re-consider on the table. Negatived by yeas 94, mays 95.

The House then re-considered the vote by which the bill was rejected. Yeas 102, mays 94.

Mr. Dura, (whig) of New York, moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, and this motion, at the instance of Mr Ivor. (dem.) of Alabama, was laid on the table. Yeas 12, mays 91.

(dem.) of Alabama, was laid on the table. Yeas 12, mays 91.

The question again recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Inus moved it lay on the table, which was spreed to year 100, mays 96, as fellows:

Yeas—Mersrs Albertsen, Alen, Ashe, Augest, Bay, Ray, Bayle, Beale, Bingham, Bowlin, Loyd, Brewa, of Miss, Busl, Burt, Cable, Caidwell, of Ky, Campbell, Carter, Busl, Burt, Cobb, of Ala; Odecek, Daniel, Danier, Deberry, Dimmick, Dunham, Durkes, Featherston, Fitch, Fwier, Feller, Gerry, Giddings, Gilmore, German, Hall, Hamilton, Haraleen, Harlan, Harris, of Tenn; Harris, of Ala; Barris, of Ill; Hibbard, Hunter, Ingeld, Mann, of Ps. Marshall, Mason, Matteson, McDonald, McDewell, McLacalan, McLane, Maryland; Schulee, Merison, Oids, Orr, Oids, Outisw, Parker, Peaslie, Pone, Phelps, Richardson, Robbins, Jr., Ress, Sackett, Savage, Savtelle, Schoolcraft, Sivester, Spading, Sprague, Stanton, Kencky; Stephens, of Georgie; Sictson, Swetzer, Themas, Thompson, of Mississippi, Thempson, of Pennsylvania; Yan Dyke, Walden, Walde, Wallace, Wellora, Whittlesy, Wildrick, Williams, Wilmot and Young.
NAva—Resers. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrew, Ashe, Ashmun, Benautt, Buenck, Bokes, Booch, Bowie, Brack, Higgs, Brissin, Brown, Burrews, Batler, Caball, Caldwell, of North Carolina, Calvin, Cassy, Chandler, Clingman, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Fissen, Dicer, Caball, Caldwell, of North Carolina, Calvin, Cassy, Chandler, Clingman, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Fissen, Decen, Bother, Caball, Chilo; Swing, Gentz, Gella,

hits. Mr. Ivon then moved to reconsider the vote, and on a motion the motion was laid on the table. Bo the s motion the motion was laid it was killed. The House then adjourned.

## From the South

At the Appapells Convention, the Committee on the Judiciary have reported in favor of electing Judges by the people for the term of ten years, and a whole recreanization of the system, abolishing the chancellor's court and magistrate's court, and form-

ing a District Court of Appeals.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, is published in the New Orleans papers, addressed to Jenny Lind, congratulating her, and expressing the thankfulness of the writer to God for her preservation from the dangers of the sea, and urging her to cherish the unaffected humility which adds fresh lustre to her extraordinary endowments.

The price of concert tickets is fixed at two, three and five dollars. Choice of seats at auction.

The Passengers and Crew of the Martha

Sanger.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9, 1851. The schooner Polly Hindes, at this port, reports having conveyed to Key West forty of the passengers and crew of the brig Martha Sanger, which was wrecked about the middle of January, on the Quita Suena reef,

# NEW YORK LEGISLATS'BE.

Benate. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

OFFICE, CORNER OF BEAVER AND HANDIER STREETS.

ALBANT, Feb. 11, 1851. PETITION.

Of Hamilton College, for an appropriation of \$3,000. To direct checks to be given for baggage carried on board steamboats. A debate on the question of printing occupied the attermen of the Senate until noon.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1851. Mr. Doughesty, from New York, appeared, and subscribed to the oath of office as a member.

Three, for liceusing pilots of the port of New York seven, for the unconditional repeal of the free school law, and that the property of the State be used for the ment of property; to make the retailers of intoxicat ing drinks responsible for the damages resulting from their sale; to establish a free sehool in the town of Suffolk, Queen's county.

From the Committee on Colleges, etc., adverse to the bill regulating public schools in the State. Referred

From Washington. LUNATICS TO BE SUPPORTED—CHEAP POSTAGES—ENG-

LAND, THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AMERICA. &C. Washington, Feb. 11, 1851.
In the Senate, the bill granting ten million of acres of land-exceeding twelve millions of dollars in value—for the support of the lunatics of all the States, was ordered to a third reading. The glory be-

There is some hope of getting up the cheap postages to morrow.

We understand that Messrs. Webster and Bulwer are negotiating on Central American affairs. It is

at the Census Office, is nine hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty eight.

Several burglaries have occurred here recently; among which was one of Taylor & Maury's book store dollars worth of fancy goods; and one of the dwellin; of the Rev. William Matkews, a Catholic priest, from which two hundred and fifty dollars in gold were ab-

which two hundred stracted.

The steamship Susquehannah, Capt. Aulick, fitting out at Noriolk, has received sailing orders for the East India station.

Rives, of the Globe, has received only one class of the congressional printing, supposed to embrace the census returns, for which he receives two cents per page. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, received the ba-

page. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, received the ba-lance.

The Globe, it is said, will be discontinued, not on ac-count of the advance in printers' wages, but to make room for Benton's paper, of which Blair is to be the

James Brooks gives a grand fancy dress ball to-

Jenny Lind at New Orleans -The Auction Saic of Tickets for her First Coacert.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1851. The auction sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's are concert has taken place. Darcy, the batter, who won The average premium for dress circle tickets was \$10

Massachusetts Legislature-Schator, &c. The House of Representatives did not adjourn unti nearly 4 o'clock this morning. The question was upon reconsidering the vote by which the Plimpton mem

ber, (anti Sumner.) was turned out. The whige wiehed to take the question, having majority with them, but the coalition staved it off with calls for adjournment, yeas and nays, &c., and finally adjourned, after a stormy session of sixteen hours, withouthout any result. It is thought to be impossible to elect Summer to-day. On Thursday the vacancy in this city is to be filled.

### Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISHURG, Feb. 11, 1851. In the Senate a bill has been introduced supplementary to the act to extinguish the public debt in Pennsylvania. It requires persons making returns of their property to the assessors to do it on oath. It also provides that the county treasurer of each county shall collect all taxes. It will bring into the treasury \$500,000 a year.

The Hudson River, at Troy.

Thor, Feb. 11—8. P M.
The river is two feet over the docks, and rising. The

Fire-Discovery of a Bune le of Bank Bills. Rumored Removals.

Urica, Feb. 11, 1851. The store of Mr. Bonlant was destroyed by fire las night The loss is estimated at \$3,000. It was insured

We are informed, that a large bundle of bank bill has been found in the barn of the four mile grocery, east of this city. To whom it belongs we are not in-formed, although it is supposed to be the notes taken from the lowest have

The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful nurder against John M. Thurston, the assessin of his brother-in law, Anson Garrison, on the 7th inst.

Preparations for Washington's Birthday.

PRENSRILL, Feb. 11, 1851.
Agspirited meeting of the citizens of Peekskill was held at the house of Col. Williams this evening, to make preparations for celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Ward B. Howard, Isaac Sey meur, Chas. A. G. Dupew, G. P. Marshal, Isaac J. Man-deville, James P. Baunders, and David W. Travis, were appointed a committee of arrangements. The exercises: will commence with divine service and appropriate music, when the Declaration of Indepen-dence and Washington's Farewell Address will be

### Rallway Defateation.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1851.
In the care of the suit against A. W. Dana, former depot master on the Worcester Railroad, for defaica-tion, the jury returned a verdit for the plaintiff for \$6,841.

Meteorological Observations, Feb. 11.

Meteorological Observations, Feb. II.

By Morse's Line, oppice 16 wall street.

Beyfalo.—About 10 o'cleck last night, the weather suddenly changed from rain to snow. At 9 this morning it was quite cold, with the wind north; thermometer 22, and barometer 29.45. At 7 this evening, the wind was still north, the sky cloudy, barometer 29.76, and thermometer 18.

Rochester.—We have had a blustering, enowing and unpleasant day. Last evening the wind changed from the south to the northwest; it grew colder and commenced snowing, and at 9 A. M. the snow was about four inches deep, and the thermometer at 25. At 8 P. M., the wind was N. W.; thermometer 18.

Augurn.—At 9 A. M., snow was falling, and the thermometer was at 31. It was cloudy and looked like more snow at 5 P. M.; thermometer 25; wind northwest.

Byacure.—The sky was cloudy this morning and snow fell, but now all is clear. Thermometer at 9 A. M., 22; 8 P. M., 20, and wind N. W.

Oswnoo.—At 9 o'clock last night the thermometer was up to 50, and it was raining hard; snow afterwards fell, and continued to fall during to day. There was about an inch on the ground at dusk. 9 A. M., thermometer 20; 8 P. M. barometer 30, 40, thermometer 225, and a light N. N. W wind.

Utua.—It rained for the 48 hours previous to last evening, when the wind changed to the west. To day has been pleasant, and we have a starlight evening. 9 A. M., thermometer 39, barometer 20,640; 8 P. M., thermometer 194, barometer 20 940.

Aleany.—It rained for the 48 hours previous to last evening it was cloudy. It cleared off during the afternoon and we have a moonlight evening, with the wind from the west. At 9 A. M., thermometer 30, 50, servening it was cloudy. It cleared off during the afternoon and we have a moonlight evening, with the wind from the west. At 9 A. M., thermometer 30, 50, mercury in barometer 64, barometer 30 50; 8 P. M., thermometer 25.

Thoy .- For the last two days the weather has been

BY RAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.

FORT PLAIN.—We had a slight fall of anow to but the sky was clear at 9 o'clock this evening.

N W., thermometer 25.

Interesting Intelligence from Mexico. Advices from Vera Crus to the 5th instant, have been received at New Orleans, as we have been advised by telegraph, by the steamship Alabama. These ad-vio. swill reach this city on Friday or Saturday. Meanwhile, we are enabled to give intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 17th, and the City of Mexico to the

oth ult. This 'ntelligence is highly interesting.

Our files are of mposed of the Trait d'Union, Area fris, and other Mexican papers. Annexed are our [From the Trait & Union, January 4.]

PRESIDENT HERRERA'S FARE WELL ADDRESS. On Wednesday, the 1st of January, the day of the nstallation of the federal Legislature, 'n ordinary ses ion, President Herrers pronounced before the two chambers, met together for the purpose, a discours which may be regarded as a farewell address, as well as a general apology for his administration. Convery to his usual habit, the President made his address of such

our columns if we were to print it entire. We shall give a synopsis only of the most remarkable points. General Herrera commences with congratulating the Assembly on the opening of the chambers, an event of especial importance, as it will have to designate, as one of its first acts, the individual who, according to the will of the people, will take his place in the presidential chair. tial chair.

He then observes, that at the moment when he was installed as President of the Mexican republic, the war with the United States of North America was just brought to a close by a treaty, which, in the opinion of many, was no guarantee of a lasting peace, and which was calculated, as they thought, to lead to hard and humiliating exactions, and to the aggressions of adventurers upen the frontiers. These fears, however, have not been realized, and the government has been placed in a much better position thaw many had expected.

adventurers upen the frontiers. These fears, however, have not been realized, and the government has been placed in a much better position thaw many had expected.

The President then refers to the foreign relations of the country, and says that amicable relations have been maintained with all foreign nations. Frames and Spain have sent ambassadors, having had none at Mexico before. The chief cause of dispuze with foreign ambassadors has hitherto been in consequence of debts owing to persons of their nation, which debts were not created asys the President, under my administrations. Spain was one of these creditors. The government idid its best at all times to reply honorably, and in good faith, to all the complaints of these ambassadors, and used the chief portion of the secret funds at its disposal, in payment of some of these debts, amounting to above \$65,000. These international contentions he hopes will now be put an end to, by the arrangements made to astisfy the public debt.

Three treaties have been entered into under the administration of General Herrera, viz:—One with the United States, relating to the passage over the 1sthmus of Tehuantepee; another with the same power, for the extradition of fugitive criminals; and a third with Gustemals for the same object.

So long ago as 1840 a treaty was entered into with the King of the Belgians, which, from inexplicable causes, has not yet been ratified; it will be laid before the Chambers for renwal. Other treaties have been proposed, which the government refused to enter into owing to the small amount of intercourse with the month of the property of the course with such nations.

At this moment of my withdrawing from the reins of government, (said the President) it becomes ms to thank the diplomatic sorps of foreign nations for the discretion and kindly feelings which they have evidenced generally, towards shexico.

Order and tranquillity have been maintained in the interior, notwithstanding several revolutionary movements made to disturb the public peace. The

States.

In 1848, on assuming the powers of President, he found the country a prey to a war of races, besides to the incursions of the Indians on the frontiers of the North. Yucatan was within an inch of unter destruction; while armies of Indians threw terror into the

States of Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Luis, and even Mexico.

The government made all possible efforts and sacrifices on behalf of hucatan; but as that peninsula is not yet quite pacified, he recommends its situation to the special attention of Congress.

The war with the Sierra Gorda Indians has continued more than a year, causing much trouble to the government alarm to the people, and encouragement to the savages in other quarters; but, thank God, (says the President) after incredible efforts, it is at length successfully put an end to. Taking advantage of its victories, the government has now established military colonies among the Indian nations, which while they keep them in check, tend, at the same time, to spread the germs of civilization among those wild people.

The President then speaks of what has been done by his administration for education and public instruction; the Lancasterian company has met with protection; so have district schools; young persons also, have been sent to Europe te complete their education, Ac., Ac.

on, &c. &c. The President then speaks with some reserve upon

tion, &c., &c.

The President then speaks with some reserve upon the subject of colonization. On this subject, he recommends te encourage is dividuals to settle by liberal grants to them, but not to admit foreigners in a body. He expresses the hope that the tide of emigration to the United States may be turned to the shores of Mexico, by due encouragement and the just maintenance of the public laws and order.

Trade, commerce and industry have greatly flourished; no forced loan, and no loan of any kind, has been made during his administration. Bankruptey has been less frequent than usual, which proves that speculations are more successful. The manufactures are in a flourishing condition; many articles of Mexican manufacture are now used, which before were unknown. Agriculture has been crosmed with success; the sugars of Mexico are about to be sent to California, and thus California gold will cause Mexican agriculture to flourish, and her fields to be put under cultivation. The situation of the mines is most flattering; in the last year they have yielded thirty millions of dollars.

The President then complains of the libellous character of the press and recommends a law to be passed to make writers personally responsible for slanderous attacks on the government.

He then discusses the question of the army; he then refers, with great praise, to the National Guard.

After a long history of the financial affairs of the republic, the President speaks on the subject of religion. He says: "Our nation is essentially extholic, and, in all my administration no attack has been made on the property of the clergy, as too often has been done under the name of forced loans. On the courtary, large sums have been repaid to them, which they advanced in '46 and '47." "At present the says, everything promises that the priests will act with prudence, and that the government coming after me, will treat them with due respect, so that the two powers may be united together to produce happiness to the people."

He concludes thus:—

may be concluded thus:

He concludes thus:

I am new shortly about to give up a post of honor which I never covated, and which I leave without any regret. If ever my judgment has erred, never have I wilfully done wrong. He then thanks the Chambers, then he thanks the States; then he thanks God, and

REMARKS OF LE TRAIT D'UNION

REMARKS OF LE TRAIT D'UNION.

This address is remarkable for its simplicity, for the tone of good faith, innocency and honesty which pervades it, and by too great a tendency to hasy himself with the affairs of the other world to the neglect of those of this world; but in fact this is a part of the charnov, r of General Herrera.

We are now at the season of installations not only of Congress, but also of the municipality, which took place on Wednesday also, at the same time with the Congress, A republican municipality has now taken the place of a conservative one, which it is said would not go cut without being somewhat, as it were, lurged out by the ears. In spite of counter efforts, the new city government is installed at last, and so we have changed our Addies.

Rumour assigns the following persons as the intend-

changed our Addies.

Rumour assigns the following persons as the intended ministry of Fresident Arists.

Foreign Affairs.

M. Yanez.

War Department.

M. Manuel Robles.

Treasury.

M. Payno.

Juntice.

This arrangement as respects two of the persons, will, we fear, disappoint the public.

This arrangement, as respects two of the persons, will, we fear, disappoint the public.

[From the same of the 8th January]
On this day the Chamber of Deputies opens the despatches centaining the results of the Presidential election. Although these results have long been well known, still there exists a certain kind of anxiety to hear of the legal consummation of that result. Pro testations against the election of Gen. Arista have been made by three different States, vis Jalisce, Coahulla, and Queretaro. It these procests are admitted, It will deprive Gen. Arista of the majority of States necessary for his election. In consequence of this, some of his opponants still keep up hope (that last and only thing left in Panders's box), and will not be convinced that they are defeated, until they hear the decision of the Chambers.

Supposing the election of Gen. Arista to be held valid, as everybody is confident it will be, the inauguration of the new President will take place on the 18th of January. It will be a magnificent feir; the tailors, hatters, and dress-makers of all kinds, are busy at work for some time, making preparations for the great personages who will figure in the ceremony. Berides the vain bope of a civil check to Gen. Arista, his reponents, the mad partizans of pronunciamenton, hope for a violent opposition. Every day they whisper about, "The revolution will break out today" Again, "it will break out to morrow," but as our neighbors say, "to-morrow never comes." Their

revolutions are like the barber's promise, who painted on his sign board, "Here, gentlemen will be shaved gratic to-morrow."

gratis to-morrow."

THE PROVINCES.

Some talk is made about the quarrel of the Governor of San Luis with the Legislature of that State. It seems the Governor (Mr. Julian de los Regas) sent a hundred armed men into the midst of the sasembly, and thus violently dissolved the parliament, like Bonsparte, on the 18th Brumaire.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

[From the same of January 11th.]

On Wednesday, as we had already announced, Gen.
Arista was proclaimed President of the Chambers.

There were 19 votes of State legislature, besides
that of the District. Thirteen voted for Gen. Arista;
three for General Almoute; twe for Rosa, and one for
General Arists.

Osorio.

General Arista was therefore declared duly elected President of Mexico. which was subsequently communicated by the proper officers to the diplomatic body and to General Herrera.

WAR DECLARED BY THE PRIESTS AGAINST THE WAR DECLARED BY THE PRIESTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

We know not what truth is to be attached to the rumors from Yucatan, but a report of a far more serious and alarming character has arrived in town. If it should prove to be correct, then the clergy, (that is, the priests,) will have declared against the government, in antisipation of detending themselves. The report is that M. Mungula, Bishop of Morella, recontify elected, has refused to take the oath to the federal constitution, as he is bound by law to do before he can take possession of his spleopal seat.

INTERNATING TO ROPERSAMES

INTERNATING TO POREIGNERS.

[From the Vera Cruz Arco Iris, Jan. 11.]

In the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, On the 6th instant, a resolution introduced by Mr. Granados was read the first time. It is as follows:—
The law which obliges foreigners resiling in the republic, to obtain a certificate of security annually, paying therefor a rum of money, is absorated.

No other mention is made of this matter.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

[From El Panameno, January 12]

It was very easy to forcese that Brazil, in spite of its proverbial patience, would, at last, be tired with the infinite exigencies of the Argentine Dictator. All have opened their eyes, and there is not a single Brazilian who does not understand that the demands of Rosas are every day progressing, in propertion to the concessions made by this government.

There is a motive in sending many regiments to the frontier of Rio Grande, and of arming the national guards: The empire of Brazil has understood that if it would not make war on Rosas, he should take the first favorable occasion to de so on Brazil

If Montevidec and Paraguay fall into the power of Rosas, this war will be inevitable. He counts upon the elements of discord now existing in the province of Rio Grande—elements brought into existence by the Dictator

These considerations have been understood by the cabinet of San Cristobal, which made propositions to France. Brazil, from last July, had taken the obligation to send a squadron of fourteen ships, with six themsand men, in order to protect the interests of the French government, till the solution ef the Lepredour negetiations. The position is very critical, and according to its well known want of energy, it is thought that Brazil will not dare to declare war, and still make submission.

Contemplated Library for Liberia.

[From the Washington Republic, Feb. 11.]

The following brief memorial, addressed to Congress by the Rev. Mr. Garley, whose report to the government on the condition and prospects of that young republic has been noticed, we publish with pleasure. It will be seen that Mr. Gurley hopes, should Congress grant his request, to obtain additional and valuable contributions of books from the State legislatures and from generous individuals. When it is considered how important to the government and people of Liberia would be a good public library, and how unable they at this moment are to afford the means of securing it, we think an earnest and successful appeal for so good and great an object may be made to the government and people of these United States. Such a library would be a light to the whole western coast of Africa; it would send its rays far into the interior, and would prove among the most efficient means of the civilization of that contineat. Let Congress, by joint resolution, or in some other way, make the donation desired, and we presume several of the European governments will imitate the example. We can hardly think that a solitary member of either house of Congress will healtate to give his vote for so unexceptionable and beneficent as object.

To the Amorrallethe Senate and House of Representatives

to give his vote for so unexceptionable and beneficent as object.

To the Amoralist he Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

The undersigned respectfully represents that, during his recent visit under the authority of the late President of the United States, to the republic of Liberia, he became deeply impressed with the vast importance, both to the government and people of that republic, of a public library, to be preserved in Monrovia, the the capital; and he promised the authorities there (who then requested him, and since have renewed the request, to represent their condition and necessities to the government and people of the United States) to do all in his power to personal Congress, the several State Legislatures, and generous citizens of this favored country, to aid, by donations of books, in founding in Liberia a library of sufficient extent to be of great and permanent advantage. The undersigned respectfully but earnestly prays Congress, in such manner and on such conditions as in its wisdom shell seem best, to grant to the government of Liberia a set of such books and published by its order, to form the commencement of this might republic rest to the commence of the mixt day.

The Governor of Virginia and Southern Rights Association have elected Gov. Floyd, of that State, an honorary member; in accepting which he sends the max long letter on the objects in view, the competition have elected Gov. Floyd, of that State, an honorary member; in accepting which he sends the max long letter on the objects in view, the competition have elected Gov. Floyd, of that State, an honorary member; in accepting which he sends t

With the highest consideration and respect, he has he honor to subscribe himself. Washington, Pebruary 7, 1861. R. R. GURLEY.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN MINNESOTA.—A deadly affray occurred near the capitol, on Wednesday last, between Joseph Cooper and James M. Goodhue, arising out of an article upon the Hon. Jadge Cooper, published by the latter, in the last issue of the Pioneer. Aroused to uncontrollable indignation by the attack upon his absent brother, Mr. Cooper determined to inflict severe chastisement upon the editor. Hearing of this, Mr. Goodhue purchased pistols, and loaded them at one of the stores in this place. Mr. Cooper also armed himself, and, about noon, they met on the street, near the capitol. Mr. Cooper demanded the reason for the attack on his brother, and was answered by Mr. Goodhue's drawing a pistol, and presenting it. His opponent drew a revolver, and bade him stand, or he would shoot. The matter having attracted general attention, other persons came up, and a demand war made for their weapons. Mr. Cooper yielded his readily, but Mr. Goodhue did not seem inclined to do so, and, in the scuffle for the possession of it, it went off, the ball almost grazing the head of Mr. William H. Randall, who was endeavoring to secure it. Mr. Cooper then made a pass at Goodhue, but did not hit him in consequence of slipping upon a stone. Goodhue fell, and as Mr. Cooper was bending over him, and held by two persons who grasped him by the arms, the former rose upon one knee, drew another pistol and fired it. The ball entered Mr. Cooper's side, just above the crown of the hip bone. Exclaiming that he was shot, he broke from these who held him, and drawing a knife, pursued Mr. Goodhue, who was in full retreat. On coming up with Mr. Goodhue, that individual ran behind one of the bystanders for protection, but Mr. Cooper was again seized, and, becoming weak from bis wound, fell, and was cartied into Mr. Masterson's office, whence he was conveyed to the dwelling of Mr. H. M. Rice, near by, where he now lies. Mr. Goodhue was taken to the office of Mr. Wm. D. Phillipe, and thence to his own dwelling. Drs. Rich and Dewey were promptly on the spot, D. Phillips, and thence to his own dwelling. Drs. Rich and Dewey were promptly on the spot, and soon after Dr. McLaren, from Fort Saeling, and Dr. Potts, were in attendance, all of whom ministered to the sufferers. Drs. McLaren and Rich made an examination of Mr. Cooper's wound, and ascertained that it was a simple injury of the feesh, the bail having passed around, and lodged in the muscle of the back, without cutting or isjuring any of the tendons or nerves, or touching the spine. It is in no degree dangerous. Mr. Goodhue's wounds were at first considered mertal; but he is now pronounced out of danger, and is rapidly recovering.—St. Paul Chrontele, Jan. 2).

Law Intelligence.

Burname Courr.—Alfred U. Benson and others against the Mayor, &c. Henry E. Fletrepont, and Jacob Le Roy.—This was an action brought to restrain the city and the present lessees of the Brooklys ferries, the former from executing and the latter from receiving a lease of the Isorius between New York and Brooklyn. The metion to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be granted was argued in January. This motion has been decided by Judge Barculo in favor of the defendants, establishing the pinneiple that the city has exclusive jurisdiction over the Broklyn terries.

BUREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Feb. 10.—A. C. Harris, Esq., of New York, and Champton S. Chase, Esq., of Wisconein, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this court. No 76 Jeremish Van Rensselser, plaintiff in error, vs. John Wait's executors, et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Wood for the defendants in error, and by Mr. Webster for the plaintiff in error.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

Риплареприла, Feb. 11, 1851. The Murder Case-Man Lost at Sea-The Coal Heavers-Strange Case of Insanity, &c. The murder case is progressing but slowly in

the Criminal Court. The defence commenced their evidence this morning, and up to the present time have examined but four or five witnesses. The various assertions made by the deceased with The various assertions made by the deceased with regard to the person who stabbed him, discredits the subsequent declaration that it was Captain Binder. This declaration was submitted as evidence against Binder, but the court refused to receive nt, as it was not taken when Emory was under immediate dread of death, but when he entertained a strong hope of recovery, as is evident from the language made use of.

Captain Mayo, of the bark Elk, arrived this merning from Boston, reports having lost overboard, off Nantucket, last Friday, a hand named Francis Howley, of Boston. He slipped on the ice, with which the house was covered, and fell overbeard, and was drowned before the boat could be got out.

overbeard, and was drowned before the boat could be got out.

About two hundred Germans were this moraing supohed with work, as coal heavers, at Richmond, in place of those who struck for higher wages. The police protects them when going to and from the wharves.

The strangest case of issanity ever heard of occurred yesterday in Arch street. A young and good looking female suddenly threw off her shawl and outer garraents, with looks betokening her being demented. She was proceeding with an earnestness that would soon have rendered her person completely nude, when a gratteman threw his closk around her, and lifting her bodily in his arms, rushed into the nearest house. She was kept there until her temporary delirium had passed away, and then restored to her friends.

Trial of John Henderson.

The Republic remarks that the second trial of Gen. Henderson, for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, by being engaged in the late Caba expedition, was in progress at the latest advices by mail from New Orleans. Quite a warm dialogue took place, on the 31st ult., between Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, and Mr. Henderson, the accused, of which we find the following report in the Picayane of the next day:

During the examination of Capt. Moore, yesterday—a witnesse on the part of the government—the accused excepted to evidence tending to show his criminality with those persons of the expedition who had sailed for Cuba.

Mr. Hundon, the United States District Attorney, said that it was plain that if Mr. Henderson had been one of the instigators of the expedition, and that a fight afterwards ensued at Cardenas, and that murder, arson and rapine had been committed, he was responsible for it.

Mr. Henderson said that the proposition put forth

arson and rapine had been committed, he was responsible for it.

Mr. Henderson said that the proposition put forth by the prosecuting officer of the government was monstrous and meet unjust.

Mr. Hunten replied that the gentleman no doubt thought that the whole prosecution was monstrous. He held him far more responsible that the young men whem he had persuaded to embark in the expedition, and who had committed the crimes they were accused of of

Mr. Henderson-[With great warmth and anger]—
I say, sir, the charge is most monstrous and arrecious.
I am not on trial for murder, areon, or rapine, and it
is unjust for the presecuting officer to charge me
with it.

with it.

Mr. Hunton—I am not to be insulted, sir.

Mr. Henderson—Neither am I, sir; and will not be Mr. Hunton—I am not to be insuited, sir. Mr. Henderson—Neither am I, sir; and will not be insulted.

Mr. Hunton—Nor I, sir; and will not be prevented from saying what I think is right in this prosecution.

The Court here called the gaultemen to order. Mr. Henderson then argued the point with much warmth, contending that no such evidence could be admitted. He was not charged with murder, rapins, or aron, and no evidence could be admitted to show that the acts of others were to be traced to his instigation.

The Court decided that the declaration of one conspirator was evidence against the others and that the agency might be established by facts, to show the interest of the accused.

The examination then proceeded.

The testimony on the part of the government was brought to a close on Saturday, the 1st inst, when the court adjourned until Monday morning. The witnesses for the defeace were then to be examined, and, as they are but few, the case would probably be argued the next day.

The Governor of Virginia and Southern

Movements in the South—Monday next, the loth of February, is the day fixed upon by an act of the Legislature of South Carolina, for holding elections in all the districts of the State, for delegates to a State convention. The original intention of the convention thus to be chosen, seems to have been that it should be substitury to the Southern Congress, elections of delegates to which were, by the same act, directed to be chosen by the people, (four, on general account, having been already elected by the Legislature,) on the first Monday and Tuesday in October, the Congress itself being requested to assemble at Montgomery, in Alabama, on the second Monday in January next. The State convention is not, however, limited in its action to the ratifying and carrying into effect the decrees of the Southern Congress; but, on the failure of the latter project, is to take into consideration the welfare of the State in relation to the laws and government of the United States, and, acting on its own discretion, to "take care that the commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment."—Washington Intelligence, MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH - Monday next, the

Medoe. 2 2
Mr Sincleton's br. f. Mirth, by Wagner, out of
Minor's dam. 5 3
Time, 5:49-5:43. Time, 5:49-5:40.
Second Day, Feb. 6.-Jockey Club Purse \$750, three

Skeeme Day, Feb. 6—Jockey Club Purse \$750, three mile heats
Mr. Hampton's b. c. Lithgow, by Monarch, out of Fanny, by Eclipse, 4 years old. 4 2 2 1
Mr. Skinner's ch. c. Jeff Dayis, by Hero, out of Marygold, 3 years old. 5 3 1 2
Mr. Patterson's ch. g. Rubs, by Trustee, out of Minstrel, by Medoc. 5 1 1 7.0.
Mr. Tally's b. m. Oratrix, by Orator, out of Sarah Washington. 2 drawn.
Mr. Harrison's ch. m. Roan Lee, by Boston, out of imported Emily, aged. 3 4 d'wn.
Time, 5:48—5:44—5:55.
TRUBO off for foul riding.
Same Day.—Sweepstakes, two mile heats.
Mr. Skinkler's ch. g. by Wagner, out of Symmetry, 3 years old. 1 1
Mr. Harrison's ch. m. Jane Bulloch, by Trustee, out of American Maid, by Eclipse, 4 years old. 2 2
Mr. Gillim's ch. c. Otteway, by Boston, out of Canary, 4 years old. 3 5
Thuno Day, Feb. 7.—Furse \$500, two mile heats.

U. S. District Court Fig. 11.—In consequence of the indisposition of Mr.
J. Precont Hall, U. d. District Attorney, the swearing in of the Grand Jury was portposed to Thursday, and the petty jury were discharged until Monday

The Seventh Census.

The Seventh Census.

MARYLAND.

The following is an accurate statement of population of Maryland:

Phile Free Co. Total

Counties, &c. Pepulation, lored. Free. 3
Alleghany. 21,643 412 22,055
Anne Arundel. 16,542 4,602 21,144
Baltimore city. 141,440 24,668 166,108
Baltimore city. 141,440 24,668 166,108
Baltimore city. 141,440 24,668 106,108
Carroll. 18,676 903 19,639
Carolne. 6,696 2,788 8,884
Calvert. 8,630 1,530 6,578
Caclust. 8,630 1,630 6,578
Dorchester 10,788 3,903 14,591
Frederick 33,300 8,771 27,071
Harford 14,414 2,778 17,192
Kent. 5,615 3,144 8,759
Montgomery 9,435 1,311 1,0746

419 039 73,622 492,661 CENTUS STATISTICS OF THE OMO MINERAL REGION

and Hocking.

The Saliferous Region adjoins the Iron Field east, and is also very extensive. Sait water has, indeed, been found in many parts of Ohio, but the locality in which the water is strong enough to be profitable is comparatively small. In the early settlement of the State, salt water was found in Trumbull county, by Gen. Parsone, but the salt-making is confined chiefly to Muskingum, Morgan, Athens and Meigs counties.

The mineral region, as it is generally termed, referring to that which unites all the minerals of Ohio, and is chiefly valuable for that species of resources, consists of the Hocking valley, and so we shall consider it. We shall include the county of Monroe in this section, both because it is watered by the branches of the Little Muskingum, and because it contains both iron and coal.

Below are the counties, population and growth of this section. It has been said, in reference to our article on the Scioto valley, that Jackson county belonged to that valley. So it does, in one sense; but it belongs to the mineral region more. The county of Adams, on the other hand, belongs more to the Scioto than to any other district, and the exchange was, therefore, sufficiently correct and more convenient to our purpose:—

1840. 1850 Ratter facease.

1850. Rate of Increase. \*Athens ..... 19,109 \*Fairfield ... 31,924 \*Gallia ... 13,444 \*Hocking ... 7,741 Jackson. 9,744
Lawrence. 9,738
Meige. 11,452
Monroe. 18,521
Morgan. 20,852
Muskingum. 38,749
Perry. 19,344
Vintor. (2019) Perry...... 19,344 Vinton, (new) — Washington... 20,694

change of counties; three to the new county of Vinton. Into two to Morgan, and one to Fairfield. Jackson lost three townships to make the county of Vinton. Fairfield lost two townships to Hocking, to make up for two of Hocking put in Vinton. In the aggregate, however, the original territory of this district as the same. We thus see that, while this district has had no commercial advantages whatever, and no large towns, which has added so much to the growth of other districts, its increase is, notwithstanding, equal to the general increase of the State. But, if we take out the great agricultural counties of Fairfield, Perry, and Muskingum, whose mineral resources are comparatively undeveloped, we shall find that the residue of the district has increased if per cent more than any other section of the State. And we find further, that the counties of Lawrence, Meigs, Jackson, and Hocking, have increased 50 per cent, and these are the counties in which the largest part of Ohio Iron and coal is got out. The east end of Scioto County for iron. and the county of Morgan for sait, should be added.

There is the greatest abundance of coal and iron, and sail, in other places, but where is one which will compare with it for convenience and cheapmess to Cincinnati!

Let us now look to its comparative growth:—

Let us now look to its comparative growth :-

ment.
The mineral region contains (as we have bound-

the mineral region coatains (as we have bounded it) about 6,000 square miles—a little less than the Scioto valley—and about equal to the Western Reserve. Its density of population is 48 to the square mile. Its towns are not large, though their growth has, in the last decennial period, been very \*Zanesville 3,094
Lancaster 1,500
\*Marietta 1,550
McConnellsville 373
Gailipolis 753
Athens 600
Somerset 600
Logan 97
\*Pomeroy —
Ironton —

Court Calendar for Wednesda